

4

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER, 10 CENTS A WEEK TO ANY PART OF TOPEKA, OR SUBURBS, OR AT THE SAME PRICE IN ANY KANSAS TOWN WHERE THIS PAPER HAS A CARRIER SYSTEM.

BY MAIL, THREE MONTHS, \$2.50

BY MAIL, ONE YEAR, \$8.00

WHOLESALE EDITION, PER YEAR, \$50.00

Address, STATE JOURNAL, Topeka, Kansas.

THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SECURE the leased wire service of the Associated Press; controls exclusively for Topeka the Full Day Service of this great organization for the collection of news. A telegraph operator in the STATE JOURNAL office is employed for the sole purpose of taking this report, which comes continuously from 7:30 a. m. till 4:00 p. m. (with bulletin of important news up to 8 p. m.) over a wire running into this office and used only for the day Associated Press business between the hours above named.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday: For Kansas—Local showers, followed by fair Saturday; cooler Saturday morning; fresh northwesterly winds.

THE reporter on the Ft. Scott Monitor says "bewitching naïveté."

S. S. KIRKPATRICK is said to be the coming man for the Republican nomination in the third district.

ONE-SIXTH of the oats in Southern Kansas are killed. This is notwithstanding what agricultural boards and farm journals may state.

It couldn't have been the expense of Mr. J. B. Watkins candidacy for senator last year that made his company go into the hands of a receiver, could it?

THERE doesn't seem to be any danger that the Union Pacific receivers are going to resign. Times are too hard for them to join the ranks of the unemployed.

EVEN Gov. Lewelling's butter and egg business will dwindle away if he allows Todd to send out official statements that "farming doesn't pay in Kansas."

THE Populists are as slightly about setting the date for their state convention as a girl is about her wedding day. They are not exactly sure what the Democrats are going to do.

FIVE of the Anderson county delegation to the second district congressional convention are reported to be for Funston. Mr. Funston can lift up his forty horse-power voice in rejoicing.

C. H. J. TAYLOR's name is not likely to be withdrawn merely because he is persona non grata to the people of Atlanta. It is the people of Washington that will have to put up with him.

FT. SCOTT people were going to give the tableau of "Christ Before Pilate" but the women couldn't name any man to take the part of Christ, that the men didn't wink one eye and look at each other and laugh.

SENATOR PEPPER was allowed to deliver the third installment of his tariff speech yesterday. It does very well to fill in with while Dan Voorhees is snoring or some of the other members are nodding in their chairs.

THE railroad heaped coals of fire on the head of Gov. West of Utah. They were willing to haul the unfortunate unemployed eastward without pay, had not West interfered. It isn't crankery that ails West; it's simply meanness.

RENO COUNTY is likely to send J. N. High to the next legislature. Mr. High was speaker pro tem of the house in 1889. He is a Republican and said to be a ready debater. Mr. High is an Ohio man.

THE Lawrence Gazette is authority for the statement that Abbas, the young Khedive of Egypt, is coming to this country and will visit Ed Little at Abilene. There is no truth in the harem skurum story that he is going to bring his family with him.

"ALL this talk of fixers in the interest of any candidate should be frowned down" says a Republican paper at McPherson. No, it is not the "talk" that should be frowned down; it's the fixers. Is it good sense to sit still and let the fixers go on fixing or to expose them?

FRANK FLENNIKEN, formerly Senator Plumb's private secretary says he is watching things closely, and this is a Republican year. Frank wanted to be secretary of state two years ago. He was watching things closely, then, too and he concluded that it was neither a Republican year nor a Fleniken year; and it wasn't.

CHESTER L. LONG has been down addressing the Republican central committee of McPherson county. He said the contest is going to rest on endorsing the national and state administration; this is true so far as it goes, but in this state it also rests on putting in not only better men than are now in power, but better men than those who ran the last Republican administration. Don't forget that. The people of this state don't want any

more Higginsses, Simpsons or Buchans any more than they want more Lewellings, Artzes or Todds.

If Topeka did not have to support such a large police force, the asphalt streets might be repaired. It is very likely that with half the number of policemen just as many tramps and drunks would be arrested. The question is would the people prefer fewer police and better streets or not. The chances are that a popular vote would reduce the police force. But our modern system of municipal government succeeds pretty well in preventing the people from putting their wishes into action. One of these days when we have plebiscites and initiatives and referendums and so forth, all the stupid obstacles in the way of the people doing what they want to do, will be removed. In the meantime we must be satisfied with just as big a police force as the law allows.

REALLY the most serious slander sent out of this state in the past three years is the statement made by Labor Commissioner Todd that farming doesn't pay in Kansas. This statement over the signature of "Labor Commissioner" does immense harm back east where the people do not know that the official is prejudiced by his politics. Besides, the statement isn't true. Some kinds of farming may not pay, but there are too many instances all around us where it has paid to make such sweeping assertions. One can overlook the petty squabbles and difficulties into which Todd has become involved, but the state ought not to be compelled to endure the promulgation of such reports about her resources from official sources. Gov. Lewelling appointed Todd and retains him in office. In that measure he is responsible.

THE women all over the country are interested in the Kansas campaign for woman suffrage. Money is being raised by the Lucy Stone memorial fund for campaign purposes. The rather lengthy title of this fund is: "The Lucy Stone Birthday Memorial Fund for the Kansas campaign." The object is that every woman interested in woman suffrage shall put a cent a day into the fund until August 13th, which is Lucy Stone's birthday. For this purpose boxes are furnished, bearing on one side a picture of Lucy Stone; their cost is 5 cents each. It is part of the plan, of course, to have them all opened on Lucy Stone's birthday, at a memorial meeting of the woman suffrage association in each locality, the fund thus collected to be sent to the treasurer of the National American woman suffrage association, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio, by check, indicating to Mrs. Upton that the remittance is for the Lucy Stone memorial fund for Kansas.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

An old clock tinker at Wichita has at last wound up in the city jail.

Some of Ft. Scott's society buds have adopted bloomers for bicycle riding.

The angling road case that Reno county is having so much trouble about, ought to lead to the river.

The bad acting at the Arkansas City opera house, is confined chiefly "to a number of young men in the audience."

At last accounts the Salina burglars were making for Abilene with their stolen goods where there is a "fence" factory.

Evangelist Kelly at Leavenworth is holding so many full houses, that "the talent" are beginning to eye him with suspicion.

Three crayon portraits have been lost on the streets of Independence, adding much thereby to the picturesque appearance of the place.

The marriage of Miss Derge to an Atchison young man, has been solemnized. This sounds considerably like "a sorrow's crown of sorrows."

The name of the night policeman at Ottawa is Pyfe. A man might be knocked down several times by footpads before he could call his name.

"Girard was as dark last night as a little country village," says the World commenting on the going out of the electric lights. What does Chicago think of that?

An Ottawa man barely saved himself from the attack of an infuriated bull by taking the animal by the horns. At last a man has been found to solve the tariff and silver questions.

C. W. Woodard of the polytechnic school of Washington university, St. Louis, will deliver the oration before the state university engineering department at commencement.

The county attorney visited Baldwin the other day to try a liquor case but there wasn't enough evidence to convict. The druggist probably put enough arnica in the stuff to make himself safe.

The suit of a school furniture company against the M. E. church at Wellington, has been dismissed with prejudice at defendant's cost. Churches don't seem to stand any better show than others in the courts.

Senator Ingalls has donated the use of his property on S street in Atchison, where his former residence burned, to the Y. M. C. A. for tennis. This is in line with his reputation of always wanting to stir up rackets.

U. P. Hotel Arrivals.

John F. Carter, Lessee, Wm. Hafke, St. Louis; Sam Kimball, Manhattan, Kan.; T. H. Borland, St. Joe; Geo. T. Lindsay, Atchison; G. M. N. Parker, City; Chas. H. Van Vleck, Kansas City; T. E. McCann and wife, Bloomington, Ill.; L. A. Shriver, Peabody; C. L. Severy, El Reno; W. T. Simcox, Kansas City; D. R. Wagstaff, Salina; Wm. Carmichael, Junction City; A. P. Riddle, Minneapolis; J. Piersheim, Chicago; C. G. Chapman, Kansas City; D. N. Thompson, Morganville; E. T. Lorton, St. V. Stroh, Holton; W. H. Grant, Kansas City; J. F. McDonald, Ft. Scott; R. H. Hopkins, St. Louis; Theo. Sternberg, Ellsworth; Mrs. Wm. H. Shoeffler and children, Miss Taylor, H. J. Shoeffler, Denver; A. G. Canfield, Lawrence; Jos. Latham, Wilson, Kan.

The Swedish concert at the First M. E. church will be both vocal and instrumental. Admission 25 cents.

SCRIPTURE STUDIES.

NOW THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS ARE SELECTED.

A Committee of Fifteen Met in Philadelphia Recently to Choose the Course For 1896—Points in Sunday School History. Work of the Woodruffs Abroad.

If Robert Raikes, the humble English printer whose Sunday schools, started in Gloucester 100 years ago, were the first to attract general attention, could have been privileged to be in Philadelphia the other day when the committee to select the international lessons for 1896 was in session there, his amazement doubtless would have passed his powers of expression.

The committee numbered 15, all men of the highest standing among the world's Sunday school workers, and their deliberations had to do with the direction of the study of the Bible by fully 20,000,000 persons. Not less sur-



MR. B. F. JACOBS. REV. J. H. VINCENT. prising to Mr. Raikes perhaps than the magnitude of the work and the character of the men engaged upon it would have been the fact that none came nearer to being an Englishman than the two Canadian members—Rev. Dr. John Potts of the Victoria university, at Toronto, and Hon. S. H. Blake, a Dominion lawyer—and that all the others, a baker's dozen in number, were citizens of the republic founded by the "American rebels," whose fight for independence began four years before 1780, the date of the first Raikes schools, came to be known, four years later, when it was successfully concluded, as the world's greatest revolution. But though the committee is so strongly American its work before it can be finally adopted and given to the world must be revised by a committee of Englishmen, which will meet in London a few months hence. It is not likely, however, that this London committee will recommend any serious changes.

An even dozen members of the committee were present, there being only three absentees. These were Mr. Blake, one of the Canadian members already mentioned; Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, a Richmond Presbyterian, and Dr. W. G. Cunningham, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, located at Abilene, Mo. Those in attendance were Bishop J. H. Vincent of the M. E. church, founder of the Chautauqua summer schools, chairman; Rev. Dr. Warren Randolph, Baptist, of Newport, R. I., secretary; Dr. John Hall of New York; Dr. Potts of Canada; B. F. Jacobs, the Chicago business man in whose practical brain the idea of uniformity in Sunday school lessons first took definite form; Dr. A. E. Dunning of Boston; Professor J. I. D. Hinds of Lebanon, Tenn.; Rev. Dr. J. Stahr of Lancaster, Pa.; President John A. Broadus of the Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler of New York, Rev. H. Lewis Baughner of Gettysburg, Pa., and Dr. D. Berger of Dayton, O.

A number of persons not members of the committee were present. These included Professor F. K. Sanders of Yale, representing the Institute of Sacred Literature, who was in favor of the addition of lines of study which would "prove worthy of the efforts of the most advanced theological students," the representatives of two or three associations that publish lesson leaves and several ladies who desired the substitution of lessons of a more elementary nature for primary classes. It will be seen that widely differing views were presented by different persons, and it may be added that no two of the visitors agreed, so that the committee must have had a rather embarrassing task if any attempt was made to please everybody. It was stated at the close of the meeting by Mr. Jacobs that it had been decided that the lessons for the first half of the year should be taken from the gospel of St. Luke and those for the last half from the Old Testament. The English commit-



REV. D. BERGER. REV. W. G. CUNNINGHAM. REV. J. POTTS. REV. W. G. CUNNINGHAM. tee that will revise the work of the American one is made up of Rev. Dr. J. M. Gibson, Mr. W. M. Grosser, Rev. Dr. C. H. Kelly, Professor Carr, Rev. Dr. S. Green, Mr. Edward Towns and Mr. Charles Waters.

It is not generally known probably even among active Sunday school workers that of the 22,732,224 teachers and scholars in the Sunday schools of the world 11,113,557 or almost half are in the United States, and that more than half of the remainder are found among other English speaking peoples, yet such is the fact. In truth, the Sunday school is practically an institution of the Anglo-Saxon race, though there are Sunday schools in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany and in the missionary countries of Asia and Africa and the isles of the sea. But Bulgaria,

Romania, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey and Russia are almost without Sunday schools.

There seems to be little doubt in the minds of any that the unification of the lessons has been of immense benefit to the movement for extending the usefulness of the Sunday school. The international lesson series was adopted in 1872 at the Indianapolis convention for the United States, the Canadian Sunday schools came in three years later, and in 1896 the plan was universally adopted. Though Dr. (now Bishop) Vincent is the man to whom the idea first seemed feasible and Dr. Eggleston showed its practicability, it was Mr. Jacobs who pushed it to adoption, and he is, therefore, and quite naturally, very popular among men who are at the top among Sunday school workers. This was shown by his election at the world's Sunday school convention held in St. Louis last year to the high office of president, an honor which Mr. Jacobs, who is as modest as he is efficient, accepted with manifest reluctance. It seems a little singular that America, a wilderness peopled only by wild beasts and pagan savages for centuries before all Europe had been Christianized, should lead so tremendously, so far as the Sunday school, unquestionably the strongest auxiliary to the church, is concerned. In fact, although there were Sunday schools on the continent before that year, it was not till 1856 that any definite move to extend and systematize them was entered upon, and it was Albert Woodruff, an American and a native of Massachusetts, who inaugurated the movement. It was in Paris that he began. He was taking a holiday trip through Europe and was much cast down by the desecration of the Lord's day in the gay French capital. On pondering upon the matter he became convinced that the first day of the week could best be redeemed to Christian uses in Europe by the establishment of Sunday schools.

Mr. Woodruff's first move was to secure a supply of American Sunday school music. Then he enlisted the sympathy of a number of pastors and laymen, and in half a year six Sunday schools had been successfully organized on the American plan. A committee for the formation of similar schools throughout France was got together, and Rev. H. Paumier was made its chairman. Rev. J. T. Cook was the first Sunday school missionary in Europe, the field of his labors taking in Switzerland and southern France.

Mr. Woodruff became so greatly impressed by the success of the movement in France that in 1860 he determined to give up his business and devote his fortune and the remainder of his life to the work. By 1862 he was again on the other side of the Atlantic, where his unbound-

ed enthusiasm soon made itself felt. His wife, who shared his views, shared his activity as well. They began their labors at Naples. It was then, even more than now, in Europe a most unusual thing for a woman to engage in such public religious exercises as the conduct of a Sunday school. Mrs. Woodruff soon overcame the objections made to her taking part in the exercises in Naples, but at Munich it was not so easy to do away with old world prejudices.

At Heidelberg, however, a banker named Brockelmann joined his fortune and his efforts to those of the Woodruffs and for a quarter of a century expended largely of his time and his money in the establishment of Sunday schools throughout Germany. For two or three years he went about the country in the capacity of an interpreter for Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff. At Berlin Pastor Prochnow, the court preacher; Dr. Hoffmann; Haupt, the organist, and Marx, the singer, indorsed the movement, and of course their co-operation lent great strength thereto. American Sunday school music had never been heard in Germany until introduced by the Woodruffs, and it met with great opposition, more than once being characterized by Teutonic Christians, who seemed to think religion should be made as lugubrious as possible, as only fit to be heard in beer halls.

In 1877 the work that had been started by Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff bore fruit in the establishment of the Foreign Sunday School association. Under its auspices many thousands of publications have been issued in about a score of languages and dialects. These publications include periodicals for children printed in Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian and Japanese.

A most important part of the work of the association has been the formation of schools among soldiers and their families. These schools are scattered over a large part of Europe and are to be found even in such remote parts of the globe as India and Madagascar, so far has the work of the association extended. It is not claimed, of course, that this society is the sole agency that has been instrumental in the rooting and grounding of the Sunday school ideas in the old world. Its members recognize and work in perfect harmony with the continental committee of the London Sunday School union and other missionary societies, but that the association is among the most potent of factors in foreign Sunday school work there can be no doubt.

G. P. SOMERS. Australia's Coal. Australia mined 4,037,929 tons of coal last year. The supply is apparently inexhaustible and is counted on to be an important factor in the future industrial development of the country.

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25 dozen Ladies' Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, for 11c; they have been sold for 20c. Ladies' Pure Linen Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, former price 35c, 39c, 40c, 48c; closing them out for 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Silk and Linen, slightly soiled, will close them out for 10c.

One lot of Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 35c and 40c; will close them out for 15c each.

Just received—An elegant line of all Silk Windsor Ties, only 25c each.

GENT'S NIGHT SHIRTS.

We will place on sale this week 25 dozen Gent's Night Shirts, fancy trimmed and plain fronts at 50c. See if you can match them in town for 50c.

Ladies' 26-inch Silk Umbrellas reduced from \$1.25 to 96c each.

DOMESTICS.

One bale Twill Cotton Crash, 16 in. wide. You will think that it is very cheap at 5c yard.

One case full Standard Prints, sold everywhere in town for 7c—5c is our price this week.

One case spring styles Dress Gingham, our 12c and 10c Gingham, 8c will buy them this week.

One case large size White Crochet Quilts, worth \$1.25, for \$1.10.

CORSETS.

We are showing the best Summer Corset for the price in the city. See it before you buy.

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The best summer floor covering is China Matting. No dust, no retention of heat. It is clean and cool and the only thing you should use in your cottage or sleeping room in the warm weather.

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A Philanthropist. "You want \$100 more?" said the promoter of the scheme for laying pipe lines all over the city for the delivery of fresh milk from a central reservoir. "You want \$100 this time, do you? What has become of the \$50 I gave you only two days ago?" "That money, sir," replied the incorruptible alderman from the Fourth ward sternly, "was devoted to the sacred cause of charity. It was given, sir, in sums of \$2 to 25 needy voters in my ward, who will be found at the polls next Tuesday battling, sir, for the eternal principles of truth and justice!"—Chicago Tribune.



Angelo—Look here, Getrude, how kin yer expect me to make a Venus of yer if yer keeps puttin yer fingers in yer mouth all de time!—Life.

A Difficult Question. This story is going to end in a mystery. I know this because, like a true artist, I thought it all out before putting pen to paper.

It was the evening of Arabella's birthday. Alphonso, her betrothed, was with her. They were very, very happy.

Suddenly a bright thought struck Alphonso. That is a way bright thoughts have. But I am quite willing to be snugged by them.

Bright thoughts are worth bright dollars. But to our tale. Quoth Alphonso: "Darling!"

Quoth Arabella: "Yes, darling." "Isn't this your birthday, darling?" "Yes, dearest."

"Well, pet, I propose to give oo a kiss for every year of your age."

"Oh, darling!" "They embrace rapturously. He kisses her seven times, then chortles: "These don't count, for you haven't told me your age yet. How old is my darling?"

"Oh, darling!" "How old is my iekle tootsy wootsy?" Here began a great struggle in Arabella's mind.

She had reached that age when she wished to be thought several years younger. That is likewise the age when an unwed maiden most keenly appreciates kisses. She did not want to tell him her real age. She wanted all the kisses she could get.

Here, gentle reader, is the mystery foretold exclusively in our first line. Did she claim all the kisses to which she was entitled or not?—Truth.

What makes a house a home? The mother well, the children rosy, the father in good health and good humor. All brought about by the use of De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It recommends itself. J. K. Jones.

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| 4 cans Sugar Corn | 25 |
| Green Peas, per can | 05 |
| 2 cans White Wax Beans | 15 |
| Lewis' Lye, per can | 10 |
| 7 bars White Russian Soap | 25 |
| 8 bars White Spanish Soap | 25 |
| 6 bars Ivory Soap | 25 |
| 4 pkgs. Kingsford's Cornstarch | 35 |
| 6 lb. box Gless Starob | 35 |
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| 8 lbs. Hand-Picked Navy Beans | 25 |
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| Large White Colo. Potatoes, per bu. | 75 |
| Good Teas, per lb. | 25 |
| All kinds pkg. Coffees | 24 |
| Star Tobacco, per lb. | 35 |
| Horseshoe Tobacco, per lb. | 37 |

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